

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Reconnaissance in Force of the Enemy's Position.

Pursuit of the Rebel Rear Guard by Gen. Buford's Cavalry.

Advance of the Union Forces Towards Orange Court House.

Probability of a Decisive Battle Near Gordonsville.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Orange, Va., August 15, 1862.
Yesterday General Pope ordered a reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position in and around Slaughter's Mountain, and a large cavalry force, together with two regiments of infantry and a battery and several mountain howitzers, in command of General Sigel, were pushed forward about noon.

On obtaining a view of the mountain slopes, two regiments of rebel cavalry and a large body of infantry, and it is believed, some guns, were discovered. When within range our battery threw several shots and shell into the enemy's ranks, and the cavalry commenced a charge. At the same time the infantry and some cavalry made a left flank movement. The rebels, however, the effect of our battery compelled the enemy to draw behind the mountain on the Orange road.

On reaching the mountain it was discovered that the enemy's main body had previously retired by the Orange road and crossed the Rapidan, and those seen there just before were the rear guard.

General Buford was then detached to make a detour to the right to intercept the rear guard of the enemy and cut them off, and it is reported this morning (not on official authority, however), that he penetrated to Orange Court House last night, but found that the enemy had retreated to Gordonsville.

On passing the location of the enemy's batteries, the effect of our guns of Saturday was astonishing. Many of the shells had hit the very spot where the guns stood, and the earth was furrowed with shot. Several dead horses lay scattered about, and the trees in the way were cut down.

We held possession of the ground, and this morning an advance has been made by a portion of our main body.

The following are some of the casualties caused by the enemy's shelling our camp on Saturday night, after the arrival of General Pope with reinforcements:

Twelve killed and thirty wounded.

Names—Captain Ripley and Captain; privates Beach, Conner, O'Donnell, Cowdry and Harter.

It was this afternoon mentioned as having moved into line of battle, and delivered several volleys upon the enemy's cavalry when they were charging upon General Pope and Buell on the right. This undoubtedly saved those Generals from capture or death.

The Twelfth had never before been in action, and have been complimented by General Pope for their conduct on this sudden emergency.

Our wounded and fifty new York recruits.

Wounded—John Thomas, Adam Fox, John H. Pock, John Benjamin, Wm. E. Crane, Jacob Myers, Israel P. Green, James C. Kavanagh.

Our wounded and seventy Pennsylvania recruits.

Wounded—Thomas Pith, Ed. Riley, Ed. Foster, all slightly.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania had three killed and two wounded.

Thompson's battery aided Cochran's battery in retreating the fire of the rebel batteries, and in shelling the woods where the enemy's infantry were concealed.

Prisoners state that Jackson supposed the only troops in the rear of the woods were those of General Banks' corps who were in the fight, and threw a large force of the creek into and through the woods to completely rout us; but the reception he met with compelled a sudden retreat and an abandonment of his midnight enterprise.

Over seven hundred of our wounded have already been sent to Alexandria and Washington.

Among the volunteer surgeons who have been unwilling in their attentions to the wounded is the Surgeon General of the State of Maine. He was opportunistly present, and has been confined in the hospital in a professional way from the moment the first wounded were brought into it until the present moment. Dr. Chapel, Medical Director of Gen. Augur's division, have shown the greatest ability to meet the emergency.

General Banks' corps has retired from the front to reorganize and reorganize the reduced regiments.

General A. S. Williams, of General Banks' corps, First Division, is military governor and supervisor of railroads and telegraphs in this place.

Orange, August 15, 1862.

General Buford returned to camp yesterday. From the best data obtainable it is thought that Jackson's main line is about four miles back of the Rapidan, while his main point of defence is Gordonsville.

It is also reported that large forces of the enemy now occupy the line of the Central Railroad from Louisa to Charlottesville. From this it would appear they have formed a new line of defence, and intend to fight a decisive battle at or near Gordonsville.

General Buford took many prisoners, some of whom came out of their hiding places and voluntarily surrendered. They said they were tired of the war.

Col. Connelly died last night.

All is believed to be quiet in front this morning.

Smith's Headquarters.

Near Rapidan River, August 15, 1862.

The enemy are still retreating beyond the Rapidan river, although they have a force on the other side, with guns in position and a large body of cavalry in their neighborhood, supposed to be merely covering the retreat of the main body.

General Milroy is in the advance, with General Buford's and General Bayard's cavalry and some artillery.

have covered themselves with glory, and Cedar Mountain will be known in history as one of the great battle fields of the war.

H. W. HALLOCK, General-in-Chief.

The Heroes of the Battle.

Washington, August 15, 1862.
The bodies of Captains Goodwin, of Company K; Cary, of Company G; Williams, of Company B, and Abbott, of Company A, and Lieutenant Perkins, of Company H, Second Massachusetts regiment, have been embalmed, by special order of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and sent to Boston to-day at the expense of the State.

The body of Captain Moses O'Brien, of Company I, Third Wisconsin, has also been forwarded to Wisconsin, after undergoing the same process.

Dr. Brown has also, by order of the Governor of Wisconsin, proceeded to the battle ground of Slaughter's Mountain to secure the body of Lieutenant Colonel Crane, of the Third Wisconsin, which is to be disinterred, disinfected and sent home at the expense of the State.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

Washington, August 15, 1862.
Last night a train of cars arrived from Culpeper, bringing another instalment of Confederate prisoners, numbering about one hundred and fifty. They were placed in charge of a detachment of the Tenth New Jersey regiment, and Company I of the Eighty-third New York, of the Provost Guard, about two o'clock this morning, and escorted to the Old Capitol.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

Organization of the Army of Virginia.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 103.

The following has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 12, 1862.

The following is an order of the President of the United States, dated June 26, 1862:

I. The forces under Major General Fremont, Banks and McCall, including the troops now under Brigadier General Sigel, at Washington, shall be consolidated and form one army, to be called the Army of Virginia.

II. The command of the Army of Virginia is specially assigned to Major General John Pope as Commanding General.

The troops of the Mountain Department, heretofore under command of General Fremont, shall constitute the first army corps, under the command of General Fremont.

The troops of the Shenandoah Department, now under General Banks, shall constitute the second army corps, and be commanded by him.

The troops under the command of General McDowell, except those under the fortification and the city of Washington, shall form the third army corps, and be under his command.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

R. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington, August 15, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT DESIRES THE VIEW OF COLONEL MEN RESEMBLING THE COLOMBIAN QUESTION.

Correspondence is desired with editors more favorable to Central America, Liberia or Haytian emigration, especially the first named, as the President has announced the intention to aid such a desire to found a settlement of Anglo-Americans. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Rev. James Mitchell, Agent of Emigration.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO THE NEGROES.

It is believed here that the President's speech yesterday to certain gentlemen of color will give mortal offence to that class of abolitionists of the North who assert the equality of blacks with the white race. Such men want a social fusion rather than emancipation with compensation, to be followed up by colonization in Central America.

THE FIRST REGIMENT RAISED UNDER THE NEW CALL.

It is worthy of note that the first regiment organized, mustered into service, and sent to the seat of war, under the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers, was that raised by these two patriotic representatives.

Meers, Van Valkenburg and Diven—the One Hundred and Seventy New York. It will be remembered that Meers, Van Valkenburg and Diven, now the Colonel and Lieutenant of this regiment, left their sea in Congress before the termination of the session, to push on the raising of this corps. It would seem, from their success, that their constituents, at least, excused their delinquency in not staying here.

THE LOYALTY OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD ESTABLISHED.

The second volume—1,000 pages—of the report of the Congressional Committee on Contracts, &c., is printed. It abounds in interesting disclosures, from the purchase of a ship of war down to a box of matches. Among other things it embraces a mass of important testimony on the contracts and business of the government for army purposes with various railroads, including the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a searching examination into the charges of delinquency made against this road, which are completely refuted. The testimony upon this point of numerous witnesses bears pretty hard upon certain prominent officials and other parties in connection with the profits of other roads; but through all the most trying periods of the war, from the secession first of terror in Baltimore to the day, the loyalty of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is fully established. Not only so, but from a mass of vouchers it appears that the special arrangements of this road for army transportation, from first to last, entitle it to the thanks of every friend of the Union, considering the invaluable services thus rendered in the defence of our national capital.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX BILL.

The following additional appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue law:

Connecticut—First district—Mark Howard, of Hartford, Collector; Alphaeus C. Crosby, of Vernon, Assessor. Second district—Hon. John Woodruff, ex-Congressman, of New Haven, Collector; John B. Wright, Assessor. Third district—Ezra Tenn, of Woodstock, Collector; Jesse S. Ely, of New York, Assessor. Fourth district—David F. Hollister, of Bridgeport, Collector; Reuben Rockwell, of Colbrook, Assessor.

New Jersey—First district—Wm. S. Sharp, of Salem, Collector, and Joseph C. Sparks, of Carpenter's Landing, Assessor. Second—Stephen B. Smith, of Hopewell, Collector; George W. Cooper, of Dover, Assessor. Third—Ezra Marshall, of Plainfield, Collector; Robert Reeling, of Hackensack, Assessor.

STAMPS FOR PATENT MEDICINES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is making arrangements to furnish manufacturers of patent medicines with stamps for common use, until they shall provide themselves with appropriate designs and dies shall have been prepared therefor.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOUNTY MONEY.

Regulations have been made by the War Department in favor of the general superintendence for volunteer forces of the several States on account of the appropration for pay of bounty, &c., upon volunteers to the full extent of that appropriation, and according to the quota of each State. These funds will be distributed to the United States mustering and disbursing offices within each State by the Superintendent of that State.

THE ARMY.

Injustices having been done to Captain Joseph H. Bradley, Fifth New York Zouaves, a gallant officer, the President has ordered him to be restored to the service, and of this fact Governor Morgan will be informed.

General Benham has not been stricken from the rolls, as stated, but ordered to report to the Chief of Corps of Engineers, of which he is a major.

The same of the order detached from the Department of the South and ordered to report to the General-in-Chief Major Charles G. Halpine, and not "Walton," as stated in the Washington despatches of the 15th inst.

ined by court martial on account of the need of all of floors of high rank to be with their commands, and the list of witnesses on both sides includes some fifty prominent officers.

RECRUITING AMONG THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

There is a very strong disposition with clerks in our departments to render military service to the government. It is suggested that the several companies that have been formed should take turns in duty at the forts surrounding the city. They could be trained as cannoniers, two or three thousand of which grade of men, said Tomlin, backed by fifty thousand militia, could hold Paris against a quarter of a million of an army of the enemy. The difficulty is that the heads of departments have selected these clerks to do service in the departments, and not in the field.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

The feeling increases among army men to promote private for meritorious service. Colonel Marston, of the New Hampshire Second, who was here a few days since, says that the vacancies in his regiment must be filled from the ranks with men who are entitled to the reward for their service.

DESCRIPTIONS FOR RECRUITS.

Nathan Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, informs Secretary Chase that the clerks, except one, in his bureau, have subscribed the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight dollars, for the purpose of raising recruits to fill vacancies in the old regiments from the District now in the service under Major General Banks. The rate of assessment upon the annual salary of each was one cent and a half per cent. One recruit has already been enlisted, and will be immediately sent to one of the regiments in the field, and there is a prospect that four more will be procured to-day and sent forward.

ARRIVAL OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Among the arrivals at Willard's tonight are Major General McCall, Brigadier General Heron and Colonel A. H. M. General McCall has been warmly greeted by numerous friends, contemplating him upon his release from a loathsome rebel prison. General Heron has completed his brigade, and it is already in camp. Iowa, whose quota under the last call for volunteers was five regiments, has raised already, under the new call, two-thirds of its quota. There will be no need for a draft in that State. The whole male population is filled with the war spirit. Men who have sons already in the service are leaving their wives and daughters to take care of their farms, and volunteering to whip the rebels and restore the Union.

Colonel M. still carries his arm in a sling. He is here to procure horses for 400 recruits for his cavalry regiment at Newbern, N. C.

DEPARTURES FROM THE ARMY.

Soldiers are daily returned from various points, as well as being returned from the different hospitals, where they have been unable during convalescence in the performance of military duty, for the purpose of rejoining their regiments, provided they are not quartered in the Soldiers' Rest. A considerable number of these are expected to be in the city as recruits, some of whom have been away from their regiments for the space of half a year, and had engaged in business pursuits. These will be rejoined to await their trial by court martial. It is estimated that the daily arrival of soldiers of this character at the present time averages nearly two hundred.

This morning eleven deserters from various regiments in General Banks' division were brought to this city from Harpersburg, Md., where they were arrested. Major Sigel placed them in custody at the central guard house, until arrangements are completed for their return to the regiments they belong to.

THE POINT LOOKOUT HOSPITAL.

There are about twelve hundred soldiers in hospital at Point Lookout. The buildings, or cottages, that had been got up for this new and most delightful watering place were just what the government wanted, and were at once occupied as hospital wards.

ARREST OF ALLEGED REBELS.

Yesterday afternoon a squad of the guard from the Central guard house arrested Bernard Donnelly, a coach painter, in the employ of J. M. Dennis. He was confined in the Central guard house to await further orders. The charge against him is making declarations indicating his sympathy with the rebels, and his readiness to serve them.

Last night Geo. Dodson, of Fairfax county, Virginia, was arrested by patrolman Wm. Kelly, of the Third ward, and turned over to the Provost guard house. Various Union men who knew him well have been long waiting for his appearance in the city.

ARRESTS IN FREDERICKSBURG.

Last night the steamer Keyport arrived at her wharf, bringing up a guard from General Burnside's division, having in custody Mayor Slaughter and fourteen other prominent citizens of Fredericksburg, who are charged with secretly aiding and abetting the enemy, and giving them information of the movements of our army. They were conveyed immediately to the Old Capitol prison. Another batch of the same sort is expected to-night from the same locality.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNORS SPRAGUE AND HICKS.

Governor Sprague and staff, and ex-Governor Hicks, are at Willard's.

LETTER FROM HON. EDWARD STANLEY.

Hon. Edward Stanley, Military Governor of North Carolina, has written a long letter to Henry A. Gilliam, refuting the charges and imputations in behalf of the South, and considering contained in a recently published letter of Hon. Geo. E. Badger. After a withering exposition of Badger's misstatements, Gov. Stanley concludes: "I have more fear that the future historians of these terrible days will express their regret that he who at the bar was the rival of Webster and Rufin, in the Senate the peer and equal of Wadsworth, Clay and Crittenden, like them distinguished for his great abilities and for his devotion to the constitution and the Union, and his abhorrence of secession and treason, beloved by all who knew him for his kindness of heart and the spotless purity of his private life, that he, forgotten of his duty to his whole country, under a strange delusion, threw away a pearl richer than all his treasure."

It was recorded in the latter years of his life as the Habakkuk Muckelwirth of secession!

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU IN TROUBLE.

It is said that there is just now a conflict of jurisdiction between the Secretary of the Interior and Mr. Newton, the Commissioner of Agriculture. The latter claims control of last year's Agricultural Report, but Secretary Smith repels the assumption of power.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

James De Long, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul at Anx Cayes, Hayti. Judge De Long was formerly Consul at Tangier.

THE VOYAGE OF THE FRENCH IRON-CLAD PRIVATEER LA NORMANDE.

The proposed trip of the French iron-plated vessel La Normandie across the ocean is a subject of some remark in our navy circles. As her plating is but two inches thick, it is thought that she can bear the strain of the voyage where a French-plated vessel would go to the bottom; that the two-inch plates cannot resist projectiles from heavy ordnance is clear, from the fact that our Galena was much injured by the rebel guns at Fort Darling. Whether the Mexicans have heavy rifled ordnance remains to be seen.

BEAUREGARD REPORTED NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

Co-operating with Bragg—Their Force Estimated at Seventy Thousand, &c.

Memphis, Tenn., August 15, 1862.

General Beauregard is at Chattanooga, co-operating with General Bragg. Their combined force is not less than seventy thousand men.

A schooner from Havana ran the blockade at Mobile on the 7th inst. She had a cargo of salt, ammunition and cavalry equipment.

A dispatch from the streets of this city is beginning to assume their former lively appearance. Refugees are returning and opening their places of business. All the damages to the city by the federal shells will be repaired within a month.

The Capture of Bowen's Brigade Denied.

Louisville, Ky., August 16, 1862.

A despatch from the commanding general at Cumberland Gap says that the Richmond Examiner's story of the 9th inst., concerning the capture of Bowen's brigade, is a pure fabrication. There is no such brigade in the service.

Michigan's Quota Filled.

Detroit, August 15, 1862.

THE CATASTROPHE ON THE POTOMAC.

Additional Particulars of the Collision of the Steamers West Point and George Peabody.

Washington, August 15, 1862.

The following is received from our correspondent at Aquia Creek Landing, Va., dated August 15, 1862:

The sad affair of Wednesday night has caused a deep feeling of commiseration for the fate of the gallant soldiers, who, having recovered from sickness, were en route here to join their comrades. It would be a very strange battle in which seventy soldiers were killed, yet that number here unfortunately perished. One of the sad features of the affair is that the drowning of three ladies and the child of one of them. The ladies were wives of officers in Gen. Burnside's command, and had been visiting and attending their sick husbands in the hospital at Newport's Neck.

The survivors of the accident describe the scene which ensued upon the striking of the steamers as heart-rending in the extreme. With the first shock the rush of the water was heard making its way in through the yawning gap at the bows, and soon the hold and cabins were flooded. Immediately all was confusion. The boats were lowed away, and the confusion in the ladies, who were to have been placed in them first, could not be found. One of the frantic men gave them little heed. Some divested themselves of their clothing and boldly plunged into the water, with the intention of swimming or drifting to the shore, and others frantically clung to the wood work until the vessel was at last engulfed.

The steamer John Paron, from Newbern, with quartermaster's stores, and in charge of Captain Pigeon and Hall, was lying at anchor a mile or more from the scene of the accident, and the cries of the drowning could be distinctly heard. At first it was supposed that a party of soldiers were bathing in the river from some transient, and that the noise was their joyous exclamations. The George Peabody, however, soon fired two guns, and the true state of affairs was ascertained through the whistling of the shot from the guns, which happened to be heard at the time, created some apprehension that something of an entirely different nature was transpiring.

The Paron, the gunboat Reliance, and an unknown bark or schooner, went to the assistance of the ill-starred vessel, and through their exertions two hundred and three persons in all were rescued. Captains Pigeon and Hall, and the captain of the Reliance, did all in their power, aided by the officers, to relieve the unfortunate men. As fast as they came aboard they were provided with warm dry clothing and blankets, and rations were dealt out to them from the steamer's stores.

The three who were last forward of the part which was struck, when the other at anchor, were, of course, in the progress of an iron bar between the powder, the locking the wheel and preventing its revolution. For this reason the Peabody was unable to render any assistance, except with her small boats. She drifted down the stream, and for several hours, until the iron bar was withdrawn, floated at the mercy of the tide. The vessel was then put on board of her, and when Captain Pigeon, with his boats and lanterns, had made a tour of the vessel, striving to catch, through the darkness, any sound or voice of a still surviving swimmer, she started up the river and came to anchor off this place yesterday morning.

Before finally leaving the spot, Captain Pigeon visited the wreck, and saw submerged decks drew forth the body of a drowned soldier. He also picked up another which was floating by. Neither has been identified, and they have been since buried.

The total number missing is seventy-six, not seventy-three, as telegraphed last night. This number may be reduced somewhat, as several were observed floating away on boards and planks to the surrounding shore, who may turn up in a day or two. The list of the missing which I sent you in a full as can be obtained at present. The list sent aboard with the soldiers went down with the steamer, and all recourse can be had to the records of the surgeons in charge of the hospital at Newport's Neck, the remaining names will not be positively and fully known.

Dr. Sewell, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, one of the victims, was beloved by all who knew him, for his professional, social and gentlemanly qualities, and the survivors testify to his gallant conduct in endeavoring to the last to rescue the unfortunate ladies. He remained by them, exerting himself for their safety, and had he been less chivalric might have escaped with his life.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott, whose wife was drowned, having seen all the boats carried away, divested himself of a portion of his clothing and sprang into the water with the intention of swimming to one of the vessels near by and bringing relief, but before he could succeed the steamer had gone down, and his wife was borne away by the tide.

The investigation which was commenced before Colonel Welch, commandant of the post, last night, has been transferred to Washington.

INTERESTING FROM FORT PULASKI.

The Capture of the Captain of the Savannah Steamship, or Georgia, &c.

Hinton Hall, August 10, 1862.

I write on board the Argos, as we go down the bay. You may state that Captain J. Pembroke Jones, the captain of the new rebel ram, is one of the prisoners captured on board the steamer Georgia, at Hinton Hall, Va. The vessel came to the surface, more than any other, of bringing that officer to the spot and the channel. These facts I have just learned.

He states that he lately visited the fortifications around the city, and says that although there are many earth works thrown up, the following are the only forts mounted:—One on each side of the Williamsburg road, mounting three guns each; one on the Brooke turnpike, mounting two guns; one on Fulton's hill, mounting two guns; one on the Mountain road, with three guns; three in Manchester, with two guns each; one at Strawberry Hill, with two guns, and two at Medfordville, mounting two guns each.

He was prepared with an officer's servant's pass, and started from Richmond on the morning of July 31, and about sundown found Stuart's rebel cavalry, numbering about five thousand, rebuilding the bridge over the Potomac, which had been burnt by our troops. His pass would take him no further, but he forged another pass to Caroline County, and was allowed to proceed on it. On reaching Caroline County he wrote another pass to go to a Mr. Whitlam's, near Fredericksburg, and came across some of our pickets three miles below Fredericksburg, and was sent forward to this city.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, August 12.]

FEDERAL GUNBOATS AT WEST POINT.

We learn that three gunboats came up York river to West Point on Tuesday morning last, and after remaining there a little while took their departure. On the same day the federal landed a force at Carr's farm, in Kings and Queen counties.

The object of these moves is a matter of consideration, though it is possible that troops are passing by that route from McCall's army to the Rappahannock.

All the federal officers, in number about one hundred, and forty, taken in the recent battle below Richmond, including Major General McCall, Brigadier General Reynolds and Banks, are to be sent down the river to duty under a flag of truce.

The Expedition to Gallatin, Tenn.

The expedition to Gallatin was first intended to return here, when three miles from Gallatin. One man was killed and two wounded. We returned the fire and killed several rebels and recaptured a regiment of guns.

Colonel Boone and his command of one hundred and twenty men, captured by the rebels, have been paroled. Col. Miller has returned from Gallatin with his command. Just before leaving the train was fired into by guerrillas, and a light cannon. The rebel loss was about thirty; the Union lost one killed and three wounded. The rebels were dispersed.

There is no Union telegraph operator in Gallatin, and the condition of affairs is not known.

Argos returned to Gallatin at four o'clock A. M., after carrying the sentinels who were asleep. Colonel Boone, the Union commander, was in bed. The surrender was conditional upon parole for officers and men alike, which was granted. Colonel Boone has gone to Kentucky. Prominent Union men arrested afterward were discharged unconditionally.

Morgan is said to be still in possession of Gallatin. A passenger train for Louisville leaves to-morrow, the citizens on the Edgefield and Kentucky roads consenting to the passage, provided no supplies or stores are transported.

Arrangements have been made for the restoration of telegraph and railroad communication between Nashville and Louisville via Gallatin, which will be finished in about ten days.

Michigan's Quota Filled.

Detroit, August 15, 1862.

It is officially stated that Michigan's quota under the first call for volunteers is full. Full companies from various parts of the State continue to offer, but cannot be accepted. There will be no difficulty in completing all required by the federal government on this State without waiting.

NEWS FROM MCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1862.

There is a rumor current here, which is based on good authority, that Gen. McClellan's late movements on the peninsula have been conducted with entire safety to his command.

Fortress Monroe, August 15, 1862.

The steamboat Port Royal arrived here early this morning, with Governor Sprague on board, from Aquia Creek.

Mr. Isaac Shannon was accidentally drowned at this place while bathing last evening. He had been employed for several months in driving ambulances with the mails between the Hospital, Mill Creek and Chesapeake hospitals. He has two married sisters, one living in New York city and one in Troy, N. Y. They can obtain information in regard to his effects, and the wages due him by applying to Mr. Gilbert, Medical Director, Fortress Monroe.

The steamer George Washington arrived here last evening at seven o'clock, from Harrison's Landing, with five hundred sick soldiers, most of whom are convalescent, and will be able to return to duty in a week or two.

Fortress Monroe, August 14, 1862.

The steamer Ariel, from Harrison's Landing, brought down twenty-four rebel prisoners. They were sent immediately to the Rip Rap for quarters till otherwise disposed of.

The military telegraph to Fortress Monroe stopped working last evening, and it is feared the cable is broken.

This morning the steamer Express brought down from Harrison's Landing over 400 discharged musicians and disabled soldiers.